

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4971 號四七百九十四第

日三月初九年西英治同

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 22ND OCTOBER, 1873.

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英二十二月十英 港香

[PRICE \$1 PER MONTH.]

Arrivals.

Oct. 21, NAMOA, Brit. str., 863, G. T. Westo-
by, Saigon 16th October, General—D.
LAPRAK & Co.

Oct. 21, MENALEH, French steamer, 1,008,
Mountur, Yokohama 14th October,

General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Oct. 21, HONGKONG, Brit. str., 1,221, Sy-

ington, London August 26th, Singa-

pore October 14th, General—SIESEMSEN
& Co.

Oct. 21, OCEAN BEAUTY, Brit. br., 579, G.

Pearce, Newcastle, N.S.W., August 18th,

Coals—P. M. S. S. Co.

Departures.

Oct. 21, H. UYMAN, for Foochow.

Oct. 21, H. L. C. M. G. & C. CHEN, for a Cruise.

Oct. 21, DUBU, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
October 21st.

Japang, for Saigon.

Canton, for Saigon.

Globe, for Macao.

Passengers.

For NAMOA, str. from Saigon—
130 Chinese.

For HONGKONG, str. from London, &c.—
Messrs. Smith and Edwards, and 110 Chi-

neses.

Per Messiahs, str. from Yokohama—
Hon. H. J. Bull, Messrs. Cameron, Lanit,
Gembur, Mayassi, Blaichung, Bullenger, Da-
lige, Simon, and Debay.

Reports.

The British steamer *Hongkong*, reports left
London on August 29th, Post, said September
14th, Steered on 10th, Penang on October 9th, and
Singapore on the 14th, sight Southernly
wind with heavy seas till off Batavia, when
experienced fresh N.E. winds and cloudy wea-
ther, with high sea, to arrival.

The British steamer *Nantes* reports left
Saigon on 16th October at 11 a.m.; passed
the French mail off Cape St. James bound in;
experienced heavy N.E. winds and fine weather
from 11th to 12th, and 21st to 24th, N.E. fine
weather to the 14th, a fresh N.E. wind with
heavy seas till off Batavia, the rest of the
passage moderate N.E. winds and cloudy weather;
anchored inside Green Island at 8.30 on the
20th instant; passed a steamer off Capo Vardar
showing English colours and staterooms house-
hold supposed to be the *Hongkong*. Steamers
in Saigon were *Makassar* and *Blaichung*.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected Date.)

Yesterdays' Dates.

Merom Newcastle May 9

Moss Day Cardiff May 25

Labrador Newcastle May 28

Albert Victor London June 10

City of Pisa Cardiff June 17

Yorke Cardiff June 21

r. Calvert (s) Greenwich July 7

Dromont Louis Hamburg July 17

Bautista London Aug. 1

Adelie Carlton New York Aug. 12

Ulysses (s) Liverpool Sept. 4

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY
IN HONGKONG,
ABSENT AND RESIDENT.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS

AND

VALUATORS

3 Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8
years' experience in the above business,
undertake the personal Collection of Rent,
effecting Repair, and General Management
of House Property, at a moderate rate of Com-
mission. Valuations, &c., made.

REFERENCES. Security required.

1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

THE business of the above Company will be
CLOSED from the 1st August proximo,
until further notice.

By order,

MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary,

1231 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

B OWNERS, JONES & CO.,
OFFICE, No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

157 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Property in Hongkong re-
quiring Tenants, are invited to place the
same on the books.

Houses, &c., TO LET.

kept by the undersigned.

Those seeking Houses, are invited to inspect
the Register, thereby saving time and trouble.

A moderate commission charged.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR,

HOUSES AGENTS, &c.,

9, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

ff 1524 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

KRUEP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,
F. E. ESEN (GERMANY),
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND
JAPAN.

P. PEIL,
ff 1671 Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany).

FOOCHOW DOCK

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-flored DOCK has lately
been LENGTHENED to 400 feet over all,

and is now capable of receiving vessels up to
350 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock
at the bottom is 100 feet, at the top 120 feet,
and the depth of water is 55 feet. Depth of
water on the sill 15 feet over average neap, and
17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Granite Gate, and is pumped
out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass
casting has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains 12-inch Screw
Worm Gear, Planer, Small Lathe, Drilling and
Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large
Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available
for storage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other
Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remodeled,
repaired, &c., are done in the workroom
and dock, and the dimensions are accommodated
in the workshop.

Particulars can be obtained
at the dock or from the under-

signed.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS,

1070 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company
are requested to furnish the undersigned
with a list of their Contributions for the Year
ended 31st December last, in order that the
Distribution of Twenty-five per cent. (25%) of
Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be
arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the
31st October next, will be adjudged by the Com-
pany, and no claims or alterations will be
subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. OUGHTREIGHT,
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NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
FROM and after 1st January, 1874, the business of the undersigned will be incorporated, and carried on under the name and style of "NEWMAN & CO."
WALTER NEWMAN,
JOHN GITTENS,
of 1864 Fochow, 1st October, 1873.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. CHARLES WILSON MAXWELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th April last.
BIRLEY & CO.
of 1815 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will, from this date, be conducted under the name and style of EDWARD NORTON & CO.
EDWARD NORTON,
ROBERT LYAL,
of 1871 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of our firm of M. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.

P. BLACKHEAD & CO.
of 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

M. R. A. CORDES has to day been admitted a partner in our firm of A. CORDES & CO.
of 458 Tientin, 1st January, 1873.

BIRTH.
At Hongkong, on the 15th October, 1873, the wife of D. H. BIRLEY, Esq., U. S. Consul, on a son.

HONG-KONG, OCTOBER 22ND, 1873.

It is satisfactory that the Government have offered a reward for the discovery of the persons who have been instrumental in the recent cutting of the China Submarine telegraph. That it has been cut, there is, as recently mentioned, no possible doubt, and there seems to be little more room to question that it has been cut at all. At first, from the experience which has been obtained in connection with the Shanghai cable, the natural conclusion would seem to be that the perpetrators of the act were Chinese; but we understand that there are some grounds—mainly the leanness of the cable—to justify the suspicion that it was done by those on board a foreign vessel. In one point of view, this is satisfactory, however much it may be a subject of regret in other aspects. If the cable were cut by Europeans, there is of course far less chance of this being repeated than would be the case had it been done by Chinese, as though the cutting in such case would have been quite unjustifiable, it would not have been premeditated, as there would be every reason to conclude to be the case were it done by Chinese.

It has happened before now that the master of a ship finding his anchor entangled with a telegraphic cable, has cut it in order to get clear—an action which can scarcely be justified under any conceivable circumstances, except those of extreme emergency, when the safety of the ship depended upon the recovery of the entangled anchor. Such might be the case, though it is an extremely improbable contingency, and clearly anything short of this would not justify the master of a ship causing such wanton damage to property as must result from cutting a telegraphic cable. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the efforts which the Government are making to discover the perpetrator of the act will be successful.

It is a subject of congratulation at all events that there do not appear to be grounds for the fears naturally induced on the first information that the cable had been cut, that we were to have a repetition here of such difficulties as have been experienced with the Shanghai line, which there would be reason to apprehend had it appeared that the cable were cut by Chinese. There seems little room to doubt that the Shanghai cable was for the most part designed out, and it is probable that it was down with at least the tacit consent of the local officials, if indeed it may not have been done at their instance, with a view of ascertaining how far it would be in their power to stop telegraphic communication should they desire at any time to do so.

The unsatisfactorily explained interruption of the telegram sent by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires from Peking at the time of the Tientsin Massacre, forms a good indication of the lengths to which the Chinese are prepared to go in such matters; and it is quite in accordance with what we know of their ways to conceive that they will be very anxious to ascertain their powers of intercepting information should they desire at some future time to do so. The appearance of the cable having been stolen counts really for very little, as if such a design were being carried out, it would be easy to give this colouring to the matter, so as the better to hide the truth.

The necessity of extreme precaution in regard to the shore ends of cables in China, is now so well established that no doubt the attention of scientific men will be directed to the matter, and some means found to prevent it. Possibly the plan of having more than one cable in shallow water, leading to the main cable, might be adopted. Although it would be expensive, it would probably be cheaper in the long run than running any risk of interruption, and, if feasible, would apparently be a considerable safeguard against intentional interruption of communication, and a perfect one against accidental interruption by damage to the shore ends.

The steamer *Bella* and *Chihching* arrived at Shanghai on the 20th inst., and the *Panzerfisch* left day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

October 21st.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

THROWING A BURNING FLUID.

Chen-kwei and Luk-ku-shi were brought up, the first being charged with inciting the second to throw some burning fluid on the complainant; Li-ku-hi.

Complainant said on the night of the 18th instant, the first defendant had agreed with him about money matters, and when standing on the steps of the brothel, the first defendant was inciting the second to throw some fluid over her, which he did.

The complainant then showed her jacket, which the fluid had burnt holes in, and also her neck, which was very blackened.

The complainant said the second defendant passed her her hand, and so it ran down her back and on her shoulders. She then gave first defendant and on her shoulders. She then gave first defendant and the second defendant into custody, and the second defendant was taken into custody this morning.

First defendant said he had a quarrel about some money, which they paid for the fines imposed upon the mistress of the brothel, who was summoned not long ago.

His Worship then asked the complainant to tell him all her knowledge of the second defendant.

Complainant said the first time she saw him was about two months ago, when he passed her door, and said something to her.

Cheung-kuo-hui deposed to being near the last witness at the time between a quarter to 7 and 7 o'clock p.m.; she heard a noise coming from somewhere, and then saw a man running over her; she then saw the defendants before her.

Inspector King said the last witness had come to his house with the second defendant.

Remanded until Thursday.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chun-kwei, a pauper, was charged by E.C. with having unlawfully in his possession a quantity of opium.

C. May said that he saw the defendant pass a Fukien road with about 10 lbs. of paint in one basket, and a quantity of paint oil in another. He asked him where he got it, and he said from a captain of a ship, which was in Aberdeen Docks. P.C. 10 took him in the station, and he then said he got it from the master. He was then taken to Aberdeen Dock, and the master denied giving him the paint.

He said he had a Chinese owner gave it to him, and it was of no use. What he said to prove that the overseer gave it to him, he said he could not.

His Worship said he was guilty of the unlawful possession of the paint, and he would fine him \$20, or 21 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

KIDNAPPING.

Wong-kuo-kwok was charged by How-sow, with kidnapping her husband, Wong-kuo-um, to Macao.

Complainant said her husband had resided with her two years; he was employed by Kwo-kwong. She had known the defendant four months; he is employed in a salt junk. "Some time ago her husband said he wanted to go to work on board the English junk, and he defected to Macao. On the same day the defendant came to her house, and she asked him where her husband was. He said, "On board the salt junk." She asked him where. He said, "Macau." She gave the defendant into custody. On the 11th September she gave Wong-kuo-um \$2 to go to Macao, to see him, but when the case came on he ran away. She believed her husband is still in Macao.

He said he had not told her that kidnapped her husband to Macao. He said, "On board the salt junk." She asked him where. He said, "Macau." She gave the defendant into custody.

But that there has appeared, in the recent correspondence of opinion among the residents at Peking, that are quite interesting, a communication which I have been impossible to obtain with the Manchu Dynasty had the Leopold not been established there, I should not have ventured to put the value I have upon this early opinion of my own; and I am glad of the opportunity that you now afford me to show that, whatever the appearance of the transaction with Lord Elgin upon the point, at the period of the Treaty of Tientsin, his real opinion was that it was only on the 28th ult., that the following important "Explanation of Lord Elgin," was brought to my attention, which will interest you, or even as a witness's employment, as I look, having previously filled a similar occupation with Mr. Jameson, whom witness succeeded as inspector of brothels. The second defendant remained with him until September, 1871, and since then he had been acting as cook with Inspectors Stroud and Burns. He rejoined witness's employment about the 1st November, 1871, and remained with him until the 1st January, 1872. Witness has no knowledge that first defendant has been connected with a second defendant. The third defendant was a Chinese constable, and he was detained from the police to assist in witness's duties about six weeks back. He had no previous knowledge of him. Finding that the second defendant was to be tried, he went to Tientsin to inform Lord Elgin of what he heard further on the morning of the 20th instant, he told third defendant that he did not require his services, and he could remain in his home that night, if he had permission from the Inspector-in-Chief. Witness has no knowledge that first defendant has been connected with a second defendant. The third defendant was a Chinese constable, and he was detained from the police to assist in witness's duties about six weeks back. He had no previous knowledge of him. 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THE TIGHEBORN TRIAL.
(Telegraph.)

EIGHTY-EIGHT DAYS.—On SEPTEMBER.
No less than six witnesses were examined in the course of the day, no one of them, however, being a "strong" witness, in the sense in which one applies the term to evidence such as that of Mr. Dyke, the licensed victualler, or Mr. Noble, the bailiff. Perhaps the most interesting was Mr. Powell, the Basildon man—Master of the Court of Common Pleas, and in many respects a model witness, as far as he could say anything, promptly, straightforwardly, and in simple language. Roger, it seems, took lessons with Mr. Powell upon the law, and the witness had consequently a good opportunity of judging of his face and features. "Do you see him now?" asked Dr. Kennedy. "Yes, I saw him the prompt and unequivocal way, they're there to tell the story." And the witness went on to tell the story hour after hour, when he drew over—into Alfred, the defendant came up to him, and said, "Hello! that's Powell, isn't it?" "Yes," said I, "it is." "How are you?" said he. "Very well," said I; "but you have the advantage of me." "Don't you know, me?" he said. "No, I don't," I said, unless it is Sir Roger Tiebourn, I can't say." On examination by Sergeant Barry, Mr. Powell admitted that the interview took place in the yard of the Swan, and that Rose knew him (witness) by sight. Tiebourn followed, a most animated scene in court, of that kind which seems expressly designed to provide amusement for the junior bar. Dr. Kennedy protested against these constant references to himself and his master, who was an agent of the defendant's while on his lordship, it was evident that he was on the list of witnesses for the Crown, although the Crown had not thought fit to call him. Now Mr. Justice Mellor had, suit happened, just asked a question about Rose, and regarded Dr. Kennedy's remarks to be levelled at himself. Accordingly his lordship took the matter up, and said, "I do not think that it would be right to say the last, untruth." Mr. Justice Mellor attempted to explain why he had put the questions to which Dr. Kennedy objected. Dr. Kennedy interrupted his lordship, and fairly tickled him down. The Lord Chief Justice interposed to remind the learned Doctor that is not good manners in a counsel to attempt to drown the voice of a judge. And so far as the master did not interfere, he would have done so. Tiebourn, when he rose to give his evidence, was on the list of Crown witnesses, is not the worthy host of the Swan, upon whom Mr. Justice Mellor observed, with marked emphasis, "If you present to be rude to me again, Dr. Kennedy, I hope you will be in the right."

Of the other witnesses little need be said. Mr. James Morley, from the bench, moved, and for the first time the Tiebourn family refused to let him hold that the defendant is none other than Roger Tiebourn, and gave the substance of several conversations, in the course of which Dr. Kennedy's client had evinced a remarkable knowledge of and acquaintance with the Tiebourn estates and their history. Then Mrs. Stiffle, who had known Sir Henry, Sir Edward Doughty, Sir John Egerton, and others of the nobility and gentry, asserted that the defendant is Roger, and no one else, and told the jury how he had recognised an old family picture which hung on her walls. A Mr. Hall, who followed, and who is a blacksmith at Alresford, also swore positively to his belief in the defendant's identity. The evidence of this witness can only be properly understood by those who can take the trouble to follow it very closely, and is not worth repeating. It appears that on one occasion he had seen Roger in the park, and Roger had given him a sovereign. Why the money was given did not come out. Reasonably, however, "the affair" as it was called, was only one explanation. Now it seems that this "affair" was the test which had chiefly induced the witness to recognise the defendant as Roger Tiebourn, and was positive the defendant is he. Mansbridge had been an undergraduate, and had helped Roger to cast bulletts, while Lallywhipe had seen him grubbing at the tree, and had taken his grubbing aze to be mended. Moreover, this last witness whose cross-examination stands over for to-day, swore most positively that he had seen Roger, and his cousin riding together, thus fully contradicting Lady Doughty's evidence.

PLEADING AT THE BAR.—Bezeg for a drink.

RETON COURTOIS.—A lawyer, in replying to his antagonist, the court, said he had "a ringer with which he could fool his lawyers, who, in his opinion, "moved the Court," when the suit was taken from him, let he should injure himself."

MIGHT AND MAIN.—Lord Charles Somerset was telling a long story about his walking in the woods at Cape Town, Africa, one day when he came suddenly upon a huge shaggy lion. "Thinking to frighten him," said the noble lord, "I ran at him with all my might"; "whereupon," said another, interrupting, "he ran away with all his might."—"Just so," said his lordship.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
21st October EVENING.
Closing rates.—New Puma, \$575; cash; New Benares, \$571; cash; Old Patna, \$543; cash; No change in Malwa.

SHARES.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—48 per cent, premium.
Union Bank of Canton, new shares.—\$700 per share premium.
China Trade's Insurance Company's Shares.—\$1,000 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance.—Tls. 105 per share, nominal.
Chinese Insurance Company.—\$210 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares.—\$525 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares.—\$125 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares.—\$21 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares.—\$21 per cent discount.
Hongkong Canton and Mactan Steamboat Co.'s Shares.—30 per cent premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company.—Tls. 108 per share.

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Extracts.

THE LEGEND OF ITY.

(A Classical Ballad.)
There was a family in Greece.
One might describe as serious;
The head, who caused much mischief, was
Dominated Terceus.
In military matters he
Turned out a perfect lion,
But sponged, I'm grieved to mention, both
The daughters of Pandion:

Tears quite impossible for each
That he could really feel.
Correct affection. (They were named
Procre and Phlomion.)

He'd very taking ways just like
Some young 'd hood and won and wed
Pandion's daughter Procre.

But sponges his honey-mad, waned
The military master.
Began to tire of Mrs. T.,
And dined with her sister.

Then Procre had a baby, no
For married girls quite right;

The name (a strange one folks may think)

They christened it Asya.

But then, lest scandal should his wife -

About his wife's enticement.

He packed her with the infant off

To some Helenic Brighton.

She heard it though, wives always do,

From some lecherous tatty;

And so when Teves went over doves,

She killed and cooked his baby.

Melusine saw her baby know;

To rain her wicked dinner;

But Procre to its false pup;

Served up stewed kid for dinner.

When Teves saw the ghastly dish,

He seized the carving knife,

And sought to work more injury

Upon his injured wife.

But Ovid's Metamorphoses?

Report the fact that follow.

Procre, although she'd eaten enough,

Was turned into a swallow.

Teves became a hawk; and then,

To catch the hawk, he ate;

Poisonous Philomena changed

into a milking maid.

Thus all wise birds, and oft I've marked

The moral which I write ye.

When once a husband's trouble

His family turns highly.

Even if not, I feel quite true

The fact I now indite is,

The young and innocent will all

Be quite up - like Itys.

So married gents be very sure -

You never get to feel us

This mighty Greek; but, when you wed,

Eschew all Philomenas.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN ALGIERS.

One is constantly hearing of the engine, followed by one or two carriages, running off the line and striking in the end at Hussen-Dar, because the pointman happens to be engaged at a game of piquet in the neighbouring wine-shop when the train arrives; and it is no uncommon thing to see the engine-driver and the stoker coolly drinking alongside while the guard is whistling the train to go on. I remember on one occasion the carriage in which I was seated stopping exactly opposite the buffer at Beni-Merred. Wonderfully the stoppage was long. I put my head out of the window just as the sand was blowing his whistle for the third or fourth time. At the door of the buffer was the stoker. "It fau parir," he exclaimed, turning to his companion, and he called the guard looking about and heard the reported "will" sound of his whistle. "Des bous," answered the other. "Qu'il suis," he added, after a pause, shrugging his shoulders. Then they both had a good laugh, and I daubed them about their absolve before starting in the direction of the locomotive. To Algeciras the site but few people ever think of travelling first-class, firstly, because there is but little difference between the two classes; insomuch as ordinary comfort is concealed and secondly, because there are certain anomalies connected with the "quality carriage," which rarely occur in that which is generally patronised in Europe by the "gentlemen." It is customary to join so few third-class carriages to the train that when it has proceeded about twenty miles on its journey they are usually full, and the consequence is that if at one of the stations ten or fifteen Arabs, in filthy dirty business and greasy *chakas*, happen to be waiting to take the train, they are bundled full-mall into the first-class vehicles, in spite of the remonstrances of the few unfor-
tunates who purchase the highest priced tickets with a view of being in select society. Second-class passengers generally escape this annoyance, as their carriages are always tolerably full. — From "Political Women."

OCEAN SPRINGS.

It is a curious fact, that in many parts of the ocean, fresh-water springs burst from the bottom of the sea. Thus in the Gulf of Spazia, and in the port of Syracuse, large jets of fresh water mingle with the briny, and Humboldt mentions a still more remarkable subterranean fountain on the southern coast of Chile, in the Gulf of Xayra, a couple of sea miles from the shore, which gushes through the salt water with such violence that boats approaching the spot are obliged to use great caution. Trading vessels are said sometimes to visit this spring, in order to provide themselves in the midst of the ocean with fresh water. — From "The Sea and its Living Wonders."

TWO KINDS OF WOMEN.

When in 1850, Macrin's policy triumphant on every side had added the treaty of the Pyrenees to that of Westphalia, the honour of the conclusion of the celebrated peace was held at the Isle of Pheasants, reserved for the chief Minister of the two Crowns—the Cardinal and Don Louis de Haro. The latter congratulated his brother, brother on the well-earned triumph he had

about to enjoy after such a long and arduous struggle. The Cardinal replied that he could not promise himself any repose in France, for there, as in Italy, the female politicians were more to be dreaded than the male; and he complained bitterly of the documents he had

undergone at the hands of certain political women of the French nobility—the Duchess de Longueville, the Duchesse de Chevreuse, and the Princess Palatine, each of whom, he asserted, was capable of upsetting three kingdoms. "You are very lucky here in Spain," he added. "You have, as everywhere else, two kinds of women—queenlets in abundance, and a very few simple-minded domestic women. The former can only please their lovers, the latter their husbands. Neither the one nor the other, however, have any ambition beyond indulging themselves in vanities and luxuries. They only employ their pens in scribbling billet-doux or love-confessions, neither one nor other bothers their brains as to how the grain grows, whilst talking about business makes their heads ache. Our women, on the contrary, whether prudes or liars, old or young, stupid or clever, will intermeddle with everything. No honest woman, to use the Cardinal's own words, "would permit her spouse to go to sleep, no coquette allows her lover any favour, era she had heard all the political news of the day. They will tell all that goes on, will know everything, and—what is worse—have a finger in everything, and set everything in confusion. We have a trio among them," and he again named the three fair-fairies above mentioned—"who threw us all daily into more confusion than was ever known in Babylon." "Thank heaven!" replied Don Louis, somewhat ungallantly, "our women are of the disposition seemingly so well known to you. Provided that they can finger the cash, whether of their husbands or their lovers, they are satisfied; and I am very glad to say that they do not meddle with politics, for if they did they would assuredly embroil everything in Spain as they do in France." — From "Political Women."

INSURANCES.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and Life Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
1878 Hongkong, 7th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hangchow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
1878 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Trade Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Sago and Penang.

Lists accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,

Secretary,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of \$10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & CO.,
3rd October, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
1st October, 1868.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.,
1st October, 1868.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a rate of 20 per cent.

SEIMSEN & CO.,
Agents, 1st October, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

1st October, 1872.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwellings, 1 per cent., and their contents.

Other dwelling houses, 1 per cent., and their contents.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

1st October, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

From and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding Ten days 1/4 of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month 1/2 do. do. do.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months 1/3 do. do. do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months 1/4 do. do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO.,
Agents, 25th June, 1872.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO.,
Agents, 25th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO.,
Agents, 25th June, 1872.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$20,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents, 24th August, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$20,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO.,
Agents, 25th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$20,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO.,
Agents, 25th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$20,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO.,
Agents, 25th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$20,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO.,
Agents, 25th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$20,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO.,
Agents, 25th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$20,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO.,
Agents, 25th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of \$20,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & CO.,
Agents, 25th June, 1872.